VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2217)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: 250

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0887006

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : KHUSHBOO OBEROI

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

27/08/22

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre

Delhi - Rajinder Nagar (03)

Vash

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2217)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
Time Allowed: **Three** Hours

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

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All the Best

1. उदाहरणों के साथ, चर्चा कीजिए कि भारत के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों की सांस्कृतिक परंपराएं क्षेत्रीय संगीत में किस प्रकार प्रतिबिंबित होती हैं। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
With examples, discuss how the cultural traditions from various regions of India get reflected in regional music. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indian culture is famous for its rich art & culture diversity. This diversity is also well-reflected in regional music.

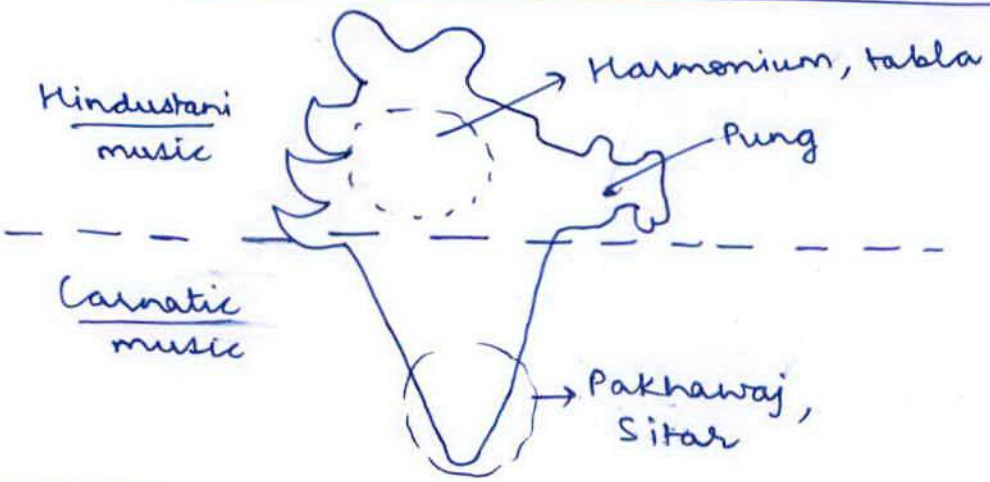

Fig: Spread of regional music.

Cultures reflected in regional music

① Entry of Mughal rulers led to division between ~~reg~~ Hindustani & Carnatic music.

② Mughal elements reflected in Ghazal, Qawwali, etc which were introduced by Mughal disciples.

③ Spread of Vaishnavite culture in S. India and NE India was reflected in Carnatic music and songs by Shankardeva respectively.

④ Variety of musical instruments in different parts of India which act as slight modifications of each-other at times.

⑤ Literary history of a region is showcased by use of old songs & traditional singers.

Eg Manganiyars of Rajasthan.

⑥ Tappa music started by camel riders of Gujarat & Rajasthan.

Thus, music acts as a means to connect with one's historical traditions. It also adds to soft power diplomacy of India.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2. श्रमिक वर्ग के आंदोलन के उद्भव पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, भारत के स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष में उसके योगदान की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Highlighting the emergence of the working class movement, discuss its contribution towards India's freedom struggle. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indian freedom struggle was led by masses in the later half, which included peasants, students & working class movements.

Emergence of working class mvmt

① Ahmadabad mill strike - where labours demanded increase in salaries acted as watershed moment for worker - solidarity.

② Role of NM Lokhande, Tilak, etc in consolidation of workers & raising their concerns.

③ Formation of AITUC (All-Ind Trade Union Congress) for Indian ~~repres~~ workers' representation at ILO.

④ FICCI formed by industrialists to increase their bargaining power.

Contribution in freedom struggle :-

① Protected equality of rights for workers.

② Prevented exploitation of economy by Britishers as they led to indigenous production of goods.

③ Increased Indians' bargaining power in front of Britishers.

④ Provided balanced approach between Britishers & Indian nationalists.

~~They~~ Working class movements also helped in shaping economy of post-independent India, by provision of mixed economy & development of industrial sector.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि गांधीवादी राजनीति एक प्रकार से तिलक की राजनीति का ही विस्तार थी? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Do you agree with the view that Gandhian politics was, in a sense, a continuation of Tilak's politics? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Both Gandhi & Tilak emerged as nationalist leaders in early 20th century, & were instrumental in freedom struggle mvmt.

Gandhian politics as continuation of Tilak politics?

Yes, in some areas

① Both Gandhi & Tilak shared common objectives of achieving Swarajya.

② Gandhi arrived in India in the backdrop of Tilak-led Swadeshi movement. This generated nationalism in minds of masses, which was utilised by Gandhi.

③ Gandhi acknowledged the role of Tilak; & thus also became part of Home Rule Sabha.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Not completely

① The mass-nationalism generated by Tilak would have soon ended without Gandhi's assistance.

② Gandhi followed diff ideology than Tilak, as Gandhi believed in path of non-violence & Satyagraha

③ Gandhian politics maintained national momentum even when Tilak was jailed / on visit to London, etc.

Thus, Gandhian politics acted as continuation of Tilak politics mainly due to overlapping time frame. However, his own strategy for attaining freedom was more instrumental in achieving goal.

4. ऐसा कहा जाता है कि मानव प्रेरित तापन के कारण विश्व के महासागर अपनी 'मेमोरी' खो रहे हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इस परिघटना के परिणामों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
It is said that the world's oceans are losing their 'memory' due to human-induced warming. Comment. Also, discuss the consequences of the phenomenon. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Rising climate change has led to high melting & increasing sea-level rise in oceans. This has led to oceans losing their 'memory'.

Consequences :-

① Acidification of oceans - due to increased CO_2 content. This leads to biodiversity loss.
(eg) - Bleaching of corals.

② Ocean warming & deoxygenation: Creates ~~anoxic~~ anoxic conditions & fish not able to survive.

③ Flooding of coastal areas - loss for people & infra.

(4) Thawing of permafrost → thus increased GHG emissions causing further warming.

(5) Economic losses due to rise in disasters.

Way fwd :-

(1) Following net-zero targets to arrest temp rise.

(2) Providing global accountability mechanisms.

(eg) - Paris climate goals.

(3) Incentives for industry to ↓ GHG emissions.

(eg) - Carbon markets.

There is need for greater industry-academia-citizen linkage to prevent human induced warming.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5. मृदा संशोधन क्या है? इससे संबद्ध लाभों और चिंताओं का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What is soil amendment? Evaluate the benefits and concerns associated with it. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Soil amendment refers to process of ~~re~~- conserving soil to ensure its previous qualities to return. This can be practised via various means like afforestation, ~~etc~~ mulching, etc.

Benefits :-

① Improved water cycle.

② Better nutrient cycling, thus ensuring nutrient provision to plants.

③ Building better infrastructure due to solid soil base.

④ Protect soil biodiversity.

Concerns :-

① Excessive alteration by humans

can lead to negative effects on biodiversity.

(2) Unsustainable mining & deforestation leading to unalterable decline in forest quality.

(3) Lack of community participation.

Thus, there is need for increasing community's role in soil amendment. This will ensure safe means of conservation.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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6. यह सुझाव दिया गया है कि अगले दशक में हाइब्रिड विद्युत संयंत्रों की संख्या में तीव्र वृद्धि हो सकती है। ऐसे विद्युत संयंत्रों से प्राप्त होने वाले लाभों का उल्लेख करते हुए, उनसे जुड़ी चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

It has been suggested that the next decade may see a boom in hybrid power plants. Stating the advantages that such power plants offer, discuss the associated challenges. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Hybrid power plants refer to generation of energy with the help of 2/more energy sources i.e. solar & wind or conventional & renewable sources.

Advantages

① Reduction in GHG emissions:
(currently 60% energy generated via thermal power plants).

② Reduction in oil import bill – Currently India acts as 3rd largest oil importer in world.

③ Diversification of energy mix

④ Fulfilment of Nationally Determined Targets in COP 26.
↳ 50% energy generation from non-fossil sources.

Challenges :-

1. Lack of infrastructure & land for establishment of hybrid plants.

2. Weather abberations disrupt power supply of renewable energy sources.

3. Absence of indigenous production → ~70% solar panels are imported in India, especially from china.

4. Effect on biodiversity - Windmills act as hazard for birds.

5. High dependence on coal economy.

Thus, proactive steps are needed to fulfil climate targets (Panchamrita goals) & ensure access to clean & sustainable energy. This is possible by incentivisation like done in PLI scheme for RE equipments.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

7. वैन एलन रेडिएशन बेल्ट्स क्या हैं? इनके निर्माण का वर्णन करते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि इनके अध्ययन पर अधिकाधिक ध्यान क्यों दिया जा रहा है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are Van Allen Radiation Belts? Explaining their formation, discuss why there has been a growing focus on their study. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में कुछ लिखना चाहिए

Candidates must not write on this margin

Van Allen Radiation Belts reflect

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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8. चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या भारत में वैवाहिक बलात्कार को अपराध घोषित कर दिया जाना चाहिए? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss whether marital rape should be criminalised in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में कुछ लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

UN - Women highlighted huge rise in domestic violence cases as a 'Shadow pandemic'. This also included marital rape violence.

Arguments for criminalisation of marital rape :-

* Should be criminalised :-

① Right to dignified life is a FR under Art 21.

② No protection against marital rape denies right to reproductive choice for women (SC - Suchita Srivastava case)

③ To set example for a more progressive society.

④ Rape without consent is against ethical norms of justice & equity for all.

⑤. Duty of welfarist govt to ~~[illegible]~~ prevent heinous crimes against women (DPSP).

⑥ To improve reporting by women.

* Should not be criminalised! -

① Society not yet ready for such a change → will lead to protests.

② Lack of evidence

③ False cases being filed by women - as was also observed by SC in Domestic Violence Act.

④ Provisions for such crime already present in IPC.

Many countries around the world ~~[illegible]~~ have criminalised marital rape. Indian govt should also prepare a draft law with discussion with all relevant stakeholders, to ensure gender equality (SDG-5) & Right to life (art 21)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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9. केयर इकोनॉमी (देखभाल अर्थव्यवस्था) क्या है? इससे जुड़ी चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए और भारत में इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What is care economy? Highlight the challenges associated with it and mention the steps taken to address them in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में कुछ लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

As per UN World Population Prospects Report, elderly population in Ind will triple by 2050. ~~Care~~ Care economy is the provision of entire economic sector dedicated for caring of such marginalised population.

Challenges associated :-

① Less emphasis done on ~~geriastric~~ geriatric health care.

② Limited funding provided.

③ Exploitation & abandoning of elders by family members.

④ Elderly women face challenges of illiteracy, lack of say in patriarchal household, etc.

Steps taken :-

1. Special pension schemes like IGNOAPS, Atal Pension Yojna, etc to provide help to elderly.

2. Vayoshri Yojna.

3. SACRED portal - to provide re-employment opportunities to elderly.

4. SAGE portal - 1-stop shop to provide all elderly-related products at one location.

5. Provision of govt-run old age home centres.

6. Elderline helpline for emergency contact.

Indian economy has huge potential to reap 'silver economy' benefits. Focused policies & funding is required to ensure implementation of care economy properly.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10. महामारी के बाद भारत "लर्निंग पॉवर्टी (अधिगम निर्धनता)" की चुनौती से जूझ रहा है। इसके निहितार्थों का विश्लेषण कीजिए और आगे की राह का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Post-pandemic India is staring at the challenge of "learning poverty". Analyse its implications and discuss a way ahead. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Pandemic caused havoc for students, wherein online education was not accessible for 3/4th rural children (UN report). This led to "learning poverty" i.e. students unable to properly learn subjects / topics of the class in which they are present.

Implications :-

① Lack of quality education being imparted to children.

② Loss to potential human capital

③ Graduates in country unable to gain employment due to poor skills & practical knowledge.

④ Can lead to fall in literacy rate.

Way ahead :-

① Introduction of bridge courses to bridge gap between previous & next class.

② Extra class sessions to cover only doubts of students.

③ Data monitoring to find out regions where learning poverty is more → to address as per need.

④ Teacher training to deal with learning poverty.

Students are tomorrow's future. Proper addressing of learning poverty will fulfil target of SDG 4 - Quality Education.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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11. दक्षिण भारत में भित्ति परंपराओं के विकास पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, उनकी महत्वपूर्ण विशेषताओं का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Bring out the evolution of mural traditions in South India. Also, elaborate on their significant characteristics. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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South Indian dynasty was replete with various Kingdoms like Pallavas, Cholas, Cheras, Pandyas, etc which contributed to their mural evolution.

Evolution

① Early dynasties like Cheras, Pandyas, etc were not very keen in mural development.

② Rise was seen in Pallava & Chola period.

Eg Natraja idol belonging to Chola dynasty.

③ Murals were earlier done on walls ~~with~~ of caves.
Later on was also being done on temple walls, pillars, etc

Significant characteristics

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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① Use of fresco technique - Clay husk & rice were mixed with water & jaggery for painting. This led to freshness of painting & longer stay.

② Praise of ruler - murals made were meant to depict the greatness of dynastic rulers.

Eg Chola temples had large murals of rulers alongwith murals of gods.

③ Religious beliefs reflected.

④ Used to promote regional art & culture of dynasty.

⑤ Richly decorated with use of large funds & patronisation.
Eg - gold detailing

Thus, mural traditions of south India provided for rich addition to culture & heritage of India.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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12. 19 वीं शताब्दी में ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यवाद का विरोध करने वाला भारतीय राष्ट्रवाद औपनिवेशिक आधुनिकता का ही एक परिणाम था। क्या आप इससे सहमत हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Indian nationalism that confronted British imperialism in the 19th century was a product of colonial modernity. Do you agree? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

British imperialism in 19th century involved the use of military / threat in order to subjugate Indian people in pol - socio - eco sphere.

Indian Nationalism - A product of colonial modernity?

Partially yes

1. Improved communication - British introduced postal system, railways, etc which helped in sharing nationalist messages
2. Rational thoughts - modern education provided to upper-class Indians helped them understand how Britishers are exploiting them.
3. Repeal of orthodox laws - Even acts like repeal of Sati and allowing widow remarriage led

to grudges against British.

(Eg) – As observed in 1857 revolt.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(4) Formation of INC – Britishes AO Hume also played imp role in its formation. While British thought it would help calm-down tensions, it rather led to further nationalism.

(5) British supporters – Annie Besant, AO Hume, etc acted as supporters for Indians. Even Ripon's role in providing supportive policies (eg-Local govt) helped in freedom struggle.

However, it was not completely a product of ~~freedom~~ Colonial modernity because:-

(1) ~~Going~~ Indian renaisance: There was discovery of ancient texts & Harappan civilisation. This increased Indians' pride in

own culture. Eg Ganga dips in Swadeshi movmt.

(2) Mass movement - NCM, CDM, QIM were led mainly by masses who were illiterate & uneducated

(3) Regional literature - spread of ideas in Indian languages led to increased mass participation.

(4) Discriminatory politics - British policies of divide-&-rule & carrot-&-stick policy was disliked.

(5) Religious sentiments - Modern education was unable to shake religious ideals. Eg 1857 revolt due to alleged cow & pig fat greasing on bullets.

Thus, Indian nationalism was a result of both colonial modernity & Indigenous pride & culture. This helped post-independent India in formulating a constitution using both modernity & heritage.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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13. स्वातंत्र्योत्तर भारत में पर्यावरणवाद कई संगठित आंदोलनों के रूप में सामने आया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Environmentalism surfaced in the form of many organised movements in post independence India. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Post - independent India was left with destroyed agriculture lands, monoculture plantations & large-scale deforestation due to exploitative British practices. This warranted need for environmentalism.

Organised movements for environmentalism

① Chipko movement - done to prevent large-scale cutting of forests.

② Saving biodiversity & preventing large-scale displacement.
Eg Narmada Bachao Andolan.

③ Eco-feminism - Women's large scale participation observed in env movements also led to their

· empowerment.

Eg Participation in Chipko movmt.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(4) Organisation of civil society groups - Various NGOs were formed for specifically promoting env conservation.

(5) Govt institutions - formation of bodies such as NGT and departments like Ministry of Env have helped provide specific policies related to env.

The continuation of ~~eco~~ environmentalism can also be observed in contemporary India:-

(1) Aarey Shed Protest - to protect biodiversity loss ~~at~~ due to economic development.

(2) Groups of aware citizens formed

for beach cleanups, spreading awareness, etc.

③ Env groups formed as clubs in educational institutes.

Thus, environmentalism has helped protect ecological capital of India while ensuring economic development at the same time.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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14. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि आर्थिक साधनों के माध्यम से ब्रिटेन को पराजित करने के लिए नेपोलियन द्वारा अपनाई गयी महाद्वीपीय नाकाबंदी एक गलत रणनीति थी? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Do you agree with the view that continental blockade was an ill-conceived strategy by Napoleon to conquer Britain through economic means? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Napoleon Bonaparte established Consul govt in France, and declared himself as sole emperor. He followed policy of territorial expansion, as ~~also~~ also observed in continental blockade.

Blockade an ill-conceived strategy

① The blockade was not very effective in conquering Britain as British was a resource-rich power by itself.

② British colonies helped provide raw material during blockade, to ensure its economic security.

Eg Govt of Ind Act 1813 in India - for increasing trade.

③ At the time of blockade, Britain was undergoing industrial revolution. The blockade further improved their domestic production capacities.

④ Led to rise in conflicts between French & British.

However, the policy was partly beneficial for Napoleon as :-

① Increased sphere of control of France, by conquering or making alliances with diff. countries.

② Some impact was felt on British economy - due to which it had to modify policies to increase trade ~~with~~ from other areas.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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③. Positioning of France as an important global power.

Thus, Napoleon's strategy of continental blockade had mixed results.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15. आर्कटिक पैराडॉक्स से आप क्या समझते हैं? आर्कटिक क्षेत्र में खनिज और ऊर्जा संसाधनों के स्थानिक वितरण पर प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What do you understand by the Arctic Paradox? Highlight the spatial distribution of mineral and energy resources in the Arctic region. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Arctic Paradox reflects the ~~so~~ twin consequences of Arctic amplification i.e. ~~[illegible]~~ extreme melting of ice. This has led to both challenges/concerns & benefits at the same time.

Challenges :-

① Arctic melting can lead to changes in hydrostatic balance of earth.

② Increase sea-level rise.

③ Affect seasonal variations. Eg effect on Indian monsoons.

④ Loss of biodiversity.

⑤ Deoxygenation of arctic sea, thus killing various organisms.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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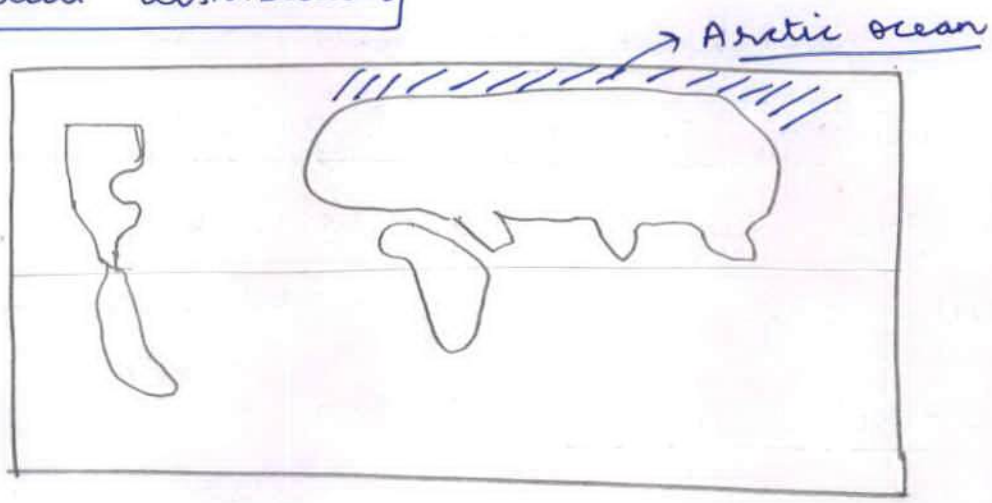
Benefits

① Increased exploration of minerals & energy resources in Arctic sea.

② Opening of shipping lines - thus increased trade.

③ Acts as another area for increasing cooperation in global sphere.

Spatial distribution



① Oil & gas resources located in plenty.

② Permafrost presence ensures methane - hydrate reserves → can be used for energy generation.

(3) Variety of minerals found → petroleum reserves, etc.

(4) Biological resources also present.
eg Increased variety of fish, etc found → can be utilised as food.

Thus, the melting of Arctic Ocean has presented diverse new challenges. International collaboration is the right way forward, which can be seen in establishment of Arctic Council. India as its associate member can also play bigger role.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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16. क्रायोस्फीयर (हिमांक-मंडल) में होने वाले परिवर्तनों में पारितंत्र और उसके लोगों पर विनाशकारी प्रभाव डालने की प्रवृत्ति होती है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस जोखिम से निपटने के उपायों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Cryosphere changes have a tendency to bring about a devastating impact on the ecosystem and its people. Discuss. Also, enlist measures to tackle this threat. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Cryosphere refers to the frozen ice caps found on earth, such as Arctic, Antarctic & 3rd pole of Hindukush mountain ranges.

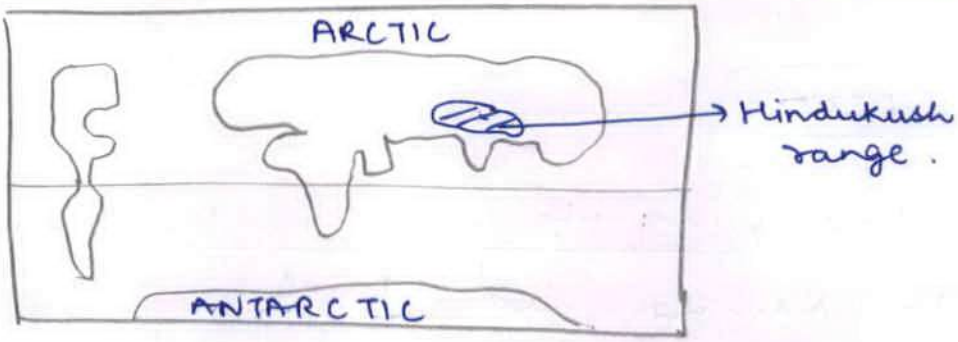

Fig: Cryosphere

IPCC 6th Assessment report highlighted the melting of cryosphere at higher rate than global average. Eg Arctic Amplification.

Devastating impact

On ecosystem:-

① Increased GHG emissions due to ~~melt~~ thawing of permafrost.

② Deoxygenation of water due to rise in temp. This leads to large-scale fish-kills.

③ Rise in sea level

④ changes in season's frequency & duration - Eg Impact on Indian monsoon.

On people :-

① Submergence of coastal areas due to rising sea level.
Eg Indonesia's Jakarta.

② Increased frequency of ~~natur~~ natural disasters - like floods, cyclones, etc.

③ Rising inequalities - due to greater burden of cryosphere changes for poor & marginalised.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Measures needed :-

① Setting net-zero emission targets -
As per IPCC, ~~emission~~ target of 2050 is needed to arrest temp rise to 1.5°C.

② International collaboration & binding targets be provided.
Eg Developed countries must ensure $100B to developing countries for climate change.

③ Mitigation & adaptation measures:
↳ Providing alternate shelters for people ~~living~~ living near coasts.
↳ Extra funding & technical aid be provided for Small Island countries (SIDS).

Cryosphere changes will affect all people & ecosystem around the globe. Thus fast efforts required to melt SDG goal - 13 of preventing climate change.

17. शहरी बाढ़ की बारंबार होने वाली घटनाएं भारत में शहरी पारितंत्र के लिए एक गंभीर खतरा उत्पन्न करती हैं। महत्वपूर्ण अवसंरचनाओं पर पड़ने वाले इसके प्रभाव पर विशेष बल देते हुए चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The frequent instances of urban flooding pose a severe risk to the urban ecosystem in India. Discuss with special emphasis on its impact on the critical infrastructure. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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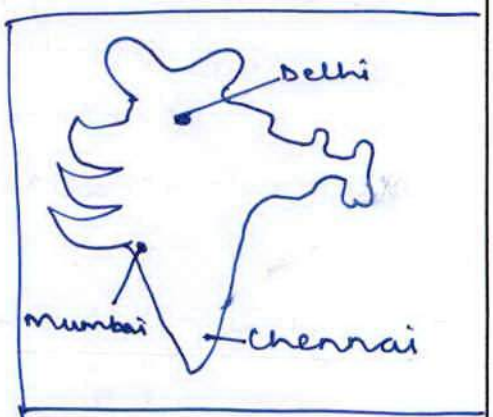
Urban flooding refers to high rainfall in urban areas which floods infrastructure & other spaces due to poor drainage facility. Recently seen in Mumbai & Delhi.



Urban flood-prone areas

Severe risk for urban ecosystem:-

① Increase in diseases such as dengue, malaria, etc

② Affects standard of living.

③ Flooded drains lead to animals coming out into residential areas. This increases human-animal conflict

Eg Recent incident of crocodile in MP.

Impact on critical infrastructure :-

① Risks of dams : ~~bas~~ Flooding of dams can cause huge havoc if dam breaks.

② Disruption of power lines, electricity, etc.

③ Flooding of critically imp infra such as nuclear plants, etc

④ Means of communication disrupted (telephone, internet). This prevents contact ~~with~~ between emergency forces & people in need.

⑤ Halting of urban transport

Such challenges pose the need for taking mitigation measures as per NDMA guidelines:

① Flood - resistant infrastructure.

② Structural measures like dams, embankments.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Early warning systems in urban flood-prone cities.

Eg IFLOWS - Mumbai

④ Building of blue-green infrastructure (Mihir Shah committee)

⑤ International best practices to be emulated.

Eg China's Sponge-city model.

There is dire need for ensuring green spaces & de-concretisation of land to prevent problems of urban flooding.

18. रेत न केवल आर्थिक विकास के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है, बल्कि यह अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण पारितंत्र सेवाएं भी प्रदान करती है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में संधारणीय रेत खनन के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Sand is not only critical for economic development but also provides crucial ecosystem services. Elaborate. In this context, discuss the importance of sustainable sand mining in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

'Sand' is a minor mineral under state control. ~~Its~~ Sand mining in India helps in meeting economic and other requirements.

Critical for eco devt :-

① Means of employment : thus lower unemployment rate.

② Lucrative field for earning revenue.

③ Presence of minerals in Sand, which can be used ~~for~~ in diff industries.

Provides ecosystem services :-

① Sand helps in preventing soil erosion, thus protecting biodiversity

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

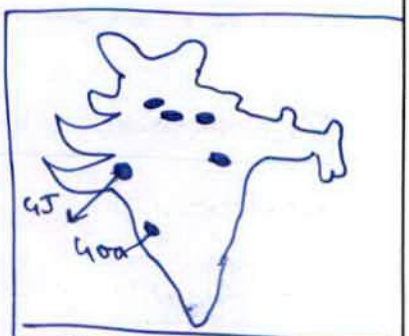
② Prevents excess salinity of groundwater.

③ Provides structure on which plants, buildings, etc can stand.

④ Habitat for organisms.
(eg) - earthworm.

⑤ Recreational use - (eg) Beach tourism

Recent killing of DSP in Nuh, Haryana has brought illegal mining back into focus.



Regions prone to illegal sand mining

Need for sustainable sand mining:-

① To ensure env. conservation alongwith eco development.

② Prevent organised crime: in form of sand mafia, etc.

③ Protect soil & water resources

which are harmed due to unsustainable mining.

(4) Building of strong & disaster-resistant structures done on strong sand base.

Measures needed :-

(1) Checking collusion between sand mafia groups & other extremist organisations.

Eg Sand mining in LWE areas.

(2) use of technology.

Eg Use of drones by Gujarat govt with night vision.

(3) Nexus with corrupt policemen & bureaucrats to be dealt with stringent approach.

Thus, sustainable sand mining can improve provision of economic resources, alongwith biodiversity conservation.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

19. भारत में शहरी क्षेत्रों के अनियंत्रित और असंतुलित विकास की चुनौती शहरी नियोजन और क्षमता में सुधारों को आवश्यक बनाती है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
The challenge of unbridled and unbalanced growth of urban spaces in India necessitates reforms in urban planning and capacity. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

As per UN, urban population in India is to increase to 40% by 2030. Such an urban revolution is combined with challenges of unbalanced growth

Unbridled & unbalanced growth:-

① Encroachment of riverbed by poor population.
Eg Yamuna river in Delhi.

② Ghettoisation of 'lower classes' - found at outskirts of cities.
Eg Seemapuri around Delhi outskirts.

③ Slum development - act as reservoir of diseases & unsanitary practices.

④ Poorly connected transport system with housing & workplace.

(5). Overurbanisation – lower growth rate of industrialisation as compared to urbanisation. This leads to unbalanced growth & poverty.

The above factors necessitate reforms in urban areas as follows:-

Reforms in planning

(1) City planning to be done for integrated network of transport ~~abongst~~ near to houses & work areas.

Eg Netherland.

(2) Blue-green infrastructure be provided to ensure environmental development. (Mihir Shah committee)

(3) Schemes like PM-Awas Yojna to provide for homes to poor & marginalised

↳ prevent encroachment of riverbeds.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Reforms in urban capacity :-

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

① 2nd ARC recommended establishment of National Urbanisation commission.

② Skill-based training for handling technical & complex problems of urban areas.

③ MESA act on lines of PESA act for decentralised development with the help of local community. (Budget 2023)

Thus, proper steps need to be taken to ensure balanced & sustainable growth of cities, to meet target of SDG-11 (sustainable cities).

20. भारत में नारीवादी आंदोलनों में ऐतिहासिक रूप से समावेशिता का अभाव रहा है, जो प्राय: एक सीमित पाश्चात्य उच्च-वर्ग के मानस के भीतर विकसित होती रही है। समालोचनात्मक विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Feminist movements in India have historically lacked inclusivity, often growing within a limited Western upper-class psyche. Critically discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India's patriarchal society has provided need for various feminist movements in different spheres of economy:

Lack of inclusivity

① Role in freedom movements – Educated women like Annie Besant & Sarojini Naidu led various movements & protests.

② Men deciding for women – Indian parliament has always lacked proper representation of women.
eg current LS only has 14% women MPs.

③ Social reforms – Reforms like abolition of Sati & allowing widow remarriage were led by western upper-class i-e.

Raja Ram Mohan Roy &
Ishwarchand Vidyasagar respectively.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

However, this is not always true. Participation of 'lower class'es have also been seen as highlighted:

① Fight for women education rights led by Jyotiba Phule and his wife.

② Formation of women-specific organisations in both pre- & post-Independence India.

Eg Bhartiya Mahila Mandal, All-Ind Women Congress, NCW

③ Ecofeminist movements led by lower strata.

Eg role of women in Chipko movement.

(4). Arrack protest was led by poor women to stop liquor sale & heavy consumption by men.

(5) Focus on formation of self-help groups (SHG) in rural India have ~~inclu~~ provided them a say in economic, political & social matters.

Thus, India is gradually moving towards an inclusive society where people from all strata can raise their concerns.

The concept of women development is witnessing change towards women-led development (recently ~~highlited~~ highlighted by Ind PM).

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2218)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0887006

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : KHUSHBOO OBEROI

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

27/Aug/22

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

केंद्र
Centre

Delhi - Rajinder Nagar (03).

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

Vasha

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	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2218)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

VISIONIAS

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि भारतीय संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची पर पुनर्विचार करने का समय आ गया है? उपयुक्त तर्कों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Do you agree with the view that time has come to revisit the Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution? Discuss with suitable arguments. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Seventh Schedule of constitution provides for division of legislative subjects between centre & states. It has 3 lists i.e. union, state, concurrent list.

Need to revisit 7th sched

① Biased distribution - Most number of subjects & most important subjects provided under union list.

② Residuary list subjects are automatically transferred to union list.

③ Lack of proper delineation leading to conflicts.

eg Centre's farm laws were alleged to be impinging upon state list sub of 'agri markets'

(4) Emergency provisions – Central govt can make law on state subjects in cases of emergency; if requested by Rajya Sabha; and under art 282.

However, such unitary bias is also in consonance with quasi-federal structure of Indian federalism.

Thus, way forward :-

Following recommendations of Sarkaria & Punchi commission such as :-

(1) Transfer of residuary list subjects to concurrent list.

(2) Centre to make law on concurrent list sub after discussion with state.

Such measures will promote cooperative legislative federalism, which is part of Basic Structure.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. न्याय वितरण के लिए ऑनलाइन विवाद समाधान (ODR) तंत्र के लाभों को रेखांकित करते हुए, भारत में इसके प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन से जुड़ी चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Highlighting the advantages of online dispute resolution (ODR) mechanism for justice delivery, discuss the challenges associated with its effective implementation in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Online Dispute Resolution refers to use of arbitration mechanisms with the help of online tools, to provide justice delivery.

Advantages :-

① Reduce pendency of cases → currently ~4.5 cr pending cases

② inexpensive means

③ Presence of flexible proceedings wherein rigid legal law not followed. Rather principles of natural justice used.

④ Middle path found which is beneficial for both parties in a case.

Challenges :-

① Lack of internet access - As per UN, only 1/4th households in rural India have access to internet.

② Absence of technical training for judicial staff.

③ Complexity in evidence usage - as evidence cannot be examined on camera, and its authentiity cannot be gauged.

④ Lack of data protection rules - Privacy of case proceedings & judgement can be leaked.

Thus, there is need for proper mechanisms like establishment of National Judicial Infra Authority (NJIA) proposed by CJI. The recent ODR Bill 2021 is also step in the right direction.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3. शक्तियों के संवैधानिक विभाजन के बावजूद, केंद्र-राज्य विवाद भारतीय लोकतंत्र की एक चिरस्थायी विशेषता रहे हैं। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Despite the constitutional division of powers, Centre-state disputes have been a perennial feature of Indian democracy. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Federalism forms basic structure of Indian constitution. However, combative federalism is seen as a feature in Indian politics, involving clashes between centre & states.

Presence of constitutional divisions

① 7th schedule for division of legislative powers.

② Art 368 providing articles on whose amendment state approval is required.

However, still Perennial centre-state disputes observed:

① Due to diff pol parties at centre & state. Eg - Delhi, WB.

(2) Centrally-appointed officers (All-India Services) posted in states, leads to conflicts.

eg Recent clash of AIS Rules amendment.

(3) Conflicts wrt fiscal federalism -

eg States asking for extension of GST compensation cess.

(4) Doubts of state on central agencies

eg CBI, ED, etc.

(5) Unitary bias in Indian federalism leads to greater powers for centre.

However, such conflicts lead to maintenance of accountability in working of both state & central govt. This ensures greater welfare for public, thus fulfilling ideals of democracy.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि लॉबिंग के लिए एक ढांचे को अंगीकृत करना भारत में सहभागी शासन और कारोबार सुगमता को सुदृढ़ करेगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that adopting a framework for lobbying will strengthen participative governance and ease of doing business in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Lobbying is a mechanism applied by pressure groups for influencing govt to modify / introduce policies which work in their favour.
Currently, lobbying is done in informal manner.

Adoption of framework for lobbying

Benefits :-

① Increased transparency in working of pressure gps &

② Participation of civil society in govt policymaking will increase.

③ Govt will gain clear insight into demands of various stakeholders.
Eg - better connect with farmers in formulation of farm laws possible.

(4) Increased ease of doing business ⇒ if demands of industrial sector & small businesses is heard.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Concerns :-

(1) Biased / partial policymaking by govt in favour of certain parties.

(2) Populist measures taken which are not beneficial in long-run.

(3) Conflicts between diff ~~group~~ pressure groups having opposing demands.

Thus, there is need to introduce framework for lobbying. However it must ~~have~~ include measures to ensure that ~~imp~~ unpartisan decision-making is done to benefit larger society.

5. सरकारी अनुप्रयोगों के लिए सरकार द्वारा प्रोपराइटरी (निजी स्वामित्व और नियंत्रण वाली) प्रौद्योगिकी के बजाय ओपन स्रोत प्रौद्योगिकी को प्रोत्साहित करने के बावजूद, फ्री एंड ओपन सोर्स सॉफ़्टवेयर (FOSS) और डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्मों की वास्तविक क्षमता का दोहन नहीं हो पाया है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite the government encouraging open source instead of proprietary technology for government applications, the true potential of Free and Open Source Software (FOSS) and digital platforms remains unrealized. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Govt's recent guidelines provide for Open Source access to technologies in various sectors such as health, education, et al. eg – CoWin, etc.

However, true potential not realised due to following reasons :-

① Lack of R&D – Spending of only 0.7% GDP on R&D leads to less realisation of potential of digital platforms.

② Restrictionary approach – Govt follows defensive & restrictionist approach wrt many new technologies.

eg cryptocurrency platforms

③ complex rules & procedures to be followed to access open source data.

④ Lack of adequate bilateral MoUs wrt FOSS and digital platforms with other countries.

Way forward :-

① Increase spending in R&D to atleast 2%. (Israel - 5%)

② Partnerships ~~wrt~~ in science & technology domain with international powers.

③ Provide technical aid to countries (eg - Srilanka, Nepal) to improve their utility of such open source technology.

Thus, ~~govt~~ Indian govt can utilise its potential to act as global leader in new technologies & digital platform utilisation.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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6. एक सामाजिक सुरक्षा-वाल्व के रूप में, गैर-सरकारी संगठन (NGOs) प्रमुख साधन हो सकते हैं जिनके माध्यम से समुदाय अपनी चिंताओं को व्यक्त करते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
As a social safety-valve, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) can be the principal vehicles through which communities voice their concerns. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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NGOs act as lynchpin between public and govt, providing means for trust-building & achieving better welfare opportunities.

Role of NGOs :-

① Informational role - provides data, facts & figures to gauge development.
eg ASER, PRS, Social audits

② To raise demands of community in collective manner.
eg Bhartiya Kisan Union in farm-law protests.

③ Change agents to bring reforms in govt.
eg Responsible for bringing RTI Act.

④ Supporters of govt in development of society.

eg Shakti Vahini provides intel to govt wrt trafficked individuals.

⑤ Complement govt's role as service provider.

eg Role of NGOs like mission O_2 in Covid.

⑥ Provide increased bargaining power to voice concerns to govt.

However, face challenges:

① IB report highlights foreign-funded NGOs' involvement in anti-national activities.

② Govt doesnot consider reports of NGOs like social audits as legit.

There is need for greater ~~shift~~ regulation of NGOs, while simultaneously encouraging their participation. NGOs can act as 'change agents' if utilised effectively.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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7. अपने रोगी केंद्रित दृष्टिकोण के लिए सराहे जाने के बावजूद, मानसिक स्वास्थ्य देखभाल अधिनियम, 2017 का कार्यान्वयन सुस्त है और विभिन्न मुद्दों से घिरा हुआ है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Despite being lauded for its patient centric approach, the implementation of the Mental Healthcare Act, 2017, remains sluggish and mired with various issues. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Mental Healthcare Act, 2017 was a welcome step in the backdrop of WHO telming India as 'most depressed country' in the world.

Significance :-

① Increased awareness on mental health issues.

② Safeguards for preventing use of harmful procedures on mental patients.

③ Provision of mental health facilities for proper treatment.

Issues in implementation :-

① low funding provided to

mental health sector in healthcare.

(2) Lack of infrastructure such as medical tools, mental health facilities, etc.

(3) Skewed access – Rural population has very less access to such features.

(4) Lack of awareness wrt mental health issues & stigmatisation in society.

As per Niti Ayog's Ind @75 document, there is need to increase spending on mental health to 5% of total health budget to ensure proper benefits for such patients.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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8. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर एक शहरी रोजगार गारंटी योजना तैयार करने का समय आ गया है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that time has come to formulate an Urban Employment Guarantee scheme at the national level? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The role of MGNREGA at rural level in helping escape extreme poverty during covid has raised demands for similar Urban Employment Guarantee Scheme.

Benefits :-

① Protect against poverty & unemployment.

② Greater influx of rural migrants into urban areas has increased competition & created dearth of jobs.

③ Fulfilment of DPSPs of govt to provide aid to unemployed sector.

④ Social empowerment of

entire household possible.

⑧ 60% population to reside in urban areas by 2030. (UN report).

Challenges :-

① Increased burden on ~~[illegible]~~ govt expenditure.

② Lack of integrated data of urban poor & rural poor migrants
→ can lead to exclusion errors.

③ might not ensure abolition of poverty due to other concerns of unequal distribution of resources wrt women, SCs, STs, etc.

Thus, the time for urban employment guarantee act has come. It must have adequate measures to ensure representation of all sections of urban poor.
eg - via reservation.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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9. हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र में भारत की सामरिक आकांक्षाओं को पूरा करने के लिए एक क्षेत्रीय संगठन के रूप में बिम्सटेक की प्रासंगिकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the relevance of BIMSTEC as a regional organisation to fulfil India's strategic aspirations in the Indian Ocean Region. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों के इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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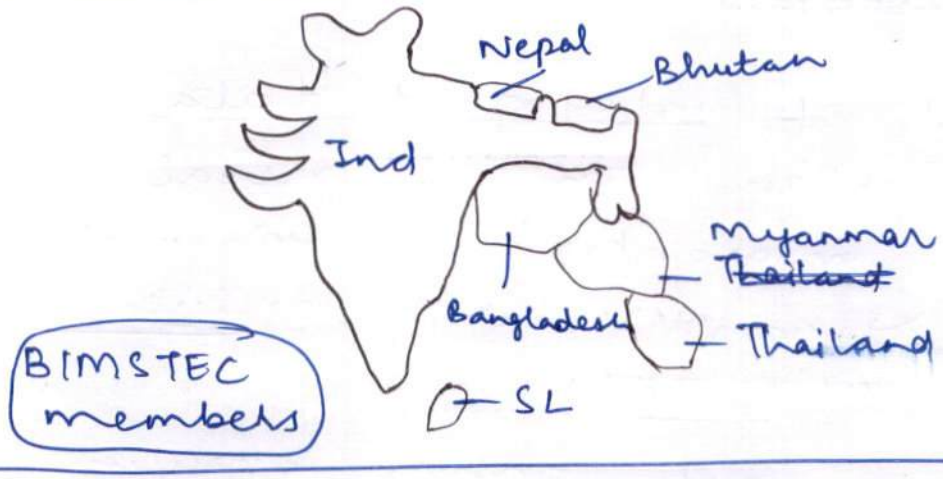
BIMSTEC was established ~~to~~ as a regional organisation for cooperation between South Asian members.



Relevance as regional org for Ind :-

Benefits :-

① Fulfil goals of 'Neighbourhood First' policy & 'Act East' Policy.

② Helps counter China & exclude Pakistan from discussions

eg SAARC failed due to Ind - Pak conflict.

(3) Increased cooperation with members in diff spheres.

eg BBIN MVA partnership for transport.

(4) Improves connectivity of mainland with northeast India.

(5) High trade potential

eg India can learn best export practices from Thailand, etc.

Challenges

(1) Bilateral conflicts - eg Bangladesh & Myanmar Rohingya conflict.

(2) Unstable politics eg Myanmar coup.

(3) NO FTA

Adoption of BIMSTEC charter in last meeting was right way forward. Next, must look for FTA adoption to improve cooperation.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

10. वर्तमान समय में अपने निकटतम पड़ोसियों के साथ अपने संबंधों के संदर्भ में भारत के लिए गुजराल सिद्धांत की प्रासंगिकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the relevance of the Gujral Doctrine for India with regard to its relations with its immediate neighbours in the present times. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Gujral doctrine provided 5 principles of cooperation with ~~ki~~ allies for India.

Relevance :-

① Managing conflicts – Following peaceful dialogue in case of conflicts with immediate neighbours (eg - China) can prevent ↑ in conflict.

② Building trust – Using principle of 'non - interference' in case of relations with Nepal, Srilanka, Maldives, etc can help remove 'big brother' tag.

Eg → help manage 'India Out' campaign in Maldives

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) ~~[illegible]~~ Handling of bilateral conflicts (eg - Ind - Pak) can be cordially done by preventing interference of any 3rd party in own affairs.

(4) Increased economic cooperation will lead to better trade prospects.

(5) Cooperation with maritime neighbours will help fulfil targets of Blue Economy.

Thus, following Gujral doctrine can help India achieve objectives of 'Neighbourhood First' ~~&~~ goal & ↑ peaceful international ties.

11. भारतीय संसदीय प्रणाली में "संसद के अधिकारियों" की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, उनके निष्पक्ष कामकाज के लिए संवैधानिक और वैधानिक प्रावधानों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Highlight the pivotal role of the "Officers of Parliament" in the Indian Parliamentary system. Also, discuss the constitutional and statutory provisions for their impartial functioning. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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"Officers of parliament" refer to presence of permanent executive i.e. civil servants in parliament.

Role of 'officers of parliament':-

1. Expert advice for formulation of new policies & laws.
2. Data collection & analysis done to prioritise actions.
3. Provides inter-ministerial coordination.
4. Takes off work burden from parliamentarians, who also do not meet all the time.
   Eg MPs meet only in 3 sessions per year.

Thus, this pivotal role is only possibly harnessed by ensuring impartial functioning

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Constitutional provisions :-

① Art 311 - provides protection ~~to~~ & job security to civil servants.

② Parliamentary immunities may be extended to 'officers of parliament'.

Statutory provisions :-

① AIS Conduct Rules & CS Conduct Rules.

② Various laws guiding functioning & management of parliament working.

③ Lokayukta & Lokpal Act to

provide penalisation and investigation into corruption charges faced by officers.

(4) CVC - for vigilance to prevent misuse of power for personal benefit.

Thus, officers of parliament play imp role in ensuring democratic & welfarist working of parliament. They help protect constitutionalism or ideal of 'controlled govt'.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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12. वित्त आयोग भारत में राजकोषीय संघवाद को संतुलित करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। इस संदर्भ में, 15वें वित्त आयोग द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Finance Commission plays a crucial role in balancing fiscal federalism in India. In this context, examine the recommendations given by the 15th Finance Commission. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Finance commission of India, under art 280, acts as balancing wheel for fiscal federalism. It provides recommendations to central govt regarding horizontal & vertical devolution of funds to states.

Recommendations by 15th FC

① Recomm for 41% vertical devolution to states.

② Horizontal Devolution to be done as per following parameters
- area
- forest cover
- demographic performance
- population.

③ Recommended for fund devolution to be done for local govts.

④ Disaster management - Funding to be divided in 80:20 ratio for response fund & mitigation fund resp.

⑤ Recomm for rationalisation of cesses & grants ; to increase pool of shared funds.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Significance :-

① Cooperative fiscal federalism -
Recomm ensure that funds are proportionately distributed between centre - states & inter - state.

② Address north - south divide - Introduction of new parameter of 'demographic performance' to incentivise low population growth rate in Southern States.

③ Address env. concerns - with help of 'forest cover' category.

④ Provision of funds for Local govt :
CAG report has highlighted poor sharing ~~of~~ & devolution of funds to Local level.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(5) Improve State GSDP – Focus on proportional division of funds helps provide revenue to states, which are responsible for >50% expenditure.

(6) Disaster ~~subs~~ resilience – Increase in climate-change-related adversaries has led to need for funding wrt mitigation.

(7) Improve overall GDP of country.

Thus, finance commission recommendations can help achieve federal goals & achievement of $5 Tn economy. However, it faces challenge of being non-binding in nature. Central govt must ensure following of necessary recommendations.

13. आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए कि क्या आदर्श आचार संहिता को वैधानिक समर्थन प्रदान करना भारत में स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष निर्वाचनों में योगदान करेगा। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Critically assess whether according statutory backing to the Model Code of Conduct will contribute towards free and fair elections in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Model Code of Conduct is a set of guidelines formulated by Election Commission of India (art 324) to ensure free & fair elections.

Significance of providing statutory backing

① Make guidelines binding - will ensure greater accountability on pol parties.

② Power of penalisation provided to ECI will get further strengthened.

③ Clear set of guidelines - Statutory code will have clearer guidelines on all relevant topics.

④ Improved means of redressal - Public can easily report cases

of ~~alt~~ unfair / rigged elections.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(5) Clear defining of roles & posts - Officers will be appointed for delineated roles of supervision & management.

However, only statutory backing cannot ensure free & fair elections due to reasons :-

(1) Criminalisation of politics - 43% MPs in 17th LS have past criminal records.

(2) Lack of transparent funding - Anonymous donations to pol parties under electoral bonds leads to lack of transparency.

(3) Corruption nexus between ECI officials & pol. parties - can lead to violation of even statutory rules.

(4) Lack of proactive approach of

ECI - as observed in electoral rallies during pandemic not being penalised.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Way forward :-

① ECI has recommended for statutory backing to MCC.

② Need for overhaul of other electoral practices such as - party funding, corruption, etc

③ Implementation of MCC with help from other sectors.

eg - ECI collaborated with Google to check violation of MCC on social media.

Thus, while statutory backing of MCC will act as helpful measure; various other measures need to be implemented by following recomm of Indrajit Gupta & Dinesh committee

14. डिजिटल क्रांति के कारण बाजार में आए व्यवधान ने डिजिटल अर्थव्यवस्था में निष्पक्ष प्रतिस्पर्धा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए नवीकृत फोकस और परिप्रेक्ष्य को आवश्यक बना दिया है। इस आलोक में, भारतीय प्रतिस्पर्धा आयोग (CCI) में सुधार की आवश्यकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The market disruption caused by digital revolution warrants renewed focus and perspective to ensure fair competition in the digital economy. In this light, discuss the need to revamp the Competition Commission of India (CCI). (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Competition commission of India is a statutory body formed under Competition Act, to ensure healthy market competition.

Need to revamp:

① Strict penalisation as seen in western counterparts is absent.

eg France recently put hefty fine on Google.

② Politicisation & corruption can lead to partial decision making.

eg CCI didnot pay heed to ~~[illegible]~~ complaint against Jio's predatory practices.

③ Outdated rules – Rules wrt digital markets are not

updated as per contemporary realities.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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③ Lack of proper funds & functionaries to conduct detailed investigations.

④ Overlapping jurisdiction - Other departments like Ministry of IT, Finance ministry, etc have overlapping jurisdiction, causing confusion & conflicts.

Thus, there is need reflected for revamp of CCI wrt current digital revolution facing challenges such as:-

① Lack of transparency & accountability:

eg social media intermediaries not being held responsible for inflammatory content.

② Rise in misinformation & fake news: being called 'infodemic'

③ Security challenges – as seen via Chinese apps of PUBG, etc.

④ Rise in flash sales ; predatory pricing, etc → hurting small businesses.

Way fwd :-

① Making required recommendations with help of intl laws.

eg EU's recent law for Digital Market Regulation.

② Strengthening independence & powers of CCI.

③ Clear delineation of roles & functions of CCI & other depts.

The Industry 4.0 is going to make upcoming decade a 'techade'. Proper harnessing of digital markets is needed to prevent misuse.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15. भारत में एक प्रभावी व्हिसल-ब्लोइंग तंत्र और साथ ही यह सुनिश्चित करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है कि सार्वजनिक और निजी दोनों क्षेत्रों में व्हिसल-ब्लोअर्स की सुरक्षा के लिए आवश्यक सुरक्षा उपाय किए जाएं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

There is an urgent need for effective whistle-blowing mechanisms and ensuring that necessary safeguards for the protection of whistle-blowers are established in both public and private spheres in India. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Whistleblowing mechanism provides for disclosure of corrupt practices being carried out in public/private organisations. It is governed under Whistleblowing Protection Act in India.

Need for strengthening mechanism

Public sector	Private sector
1) India ranking at 85th position in Corruption Perception Index.	① Increased participation of pvt sector in Indian economy.
2) No provision for anonymous whistleblowing available.	② Rise in fraud cases: eg Kingfisher; Nirav Modi; PMC scam.
3) No protection & ~~for~~ safety for whistleblowers	

eg as seen in cases of Satyender Dubey & Vyapam scam case.

Challenges faced

1. Lack of effective laws to provide protection
   eg whistleblowing Protection Act not yet implemented.
2. Investigative agencies like Lokpal & Lokayukta themselves might lack independence.
3. Lack of awareness amongst people wrt whistleblowing.
4. Collusive bribery done to prevent whistle-blower from going to authorities.

Thus, there is need for better mechanisms & safeguarding

☞ with help of measures :-

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

① Drafting laws on whistleblowing by taking help from intl. laws like USA.

② Providing legal & security protection to whistleblower.

eg anonymous identity; shelter homes.

③ Protected database - Ensure privacy of whistleblower is not leaked by independent protected databases.

④ Awareness generation in public to motivate early disclosures of corrupt acts

↳ incentivisation can be done.

⑤ Mandatory grievance officer in private officers.

As per 2nd ARC, corruption is the rotting breath of the nation. There is need to remove this rot with help of transparency & accountability.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

16. भारत में सहकारी समितियों के खराब प्रदर्शन के कारणों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, इनकी कमियों को दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए गए सुधारों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
State the reasons behind the poor performance of cooperatives in India. Also, discuss the reforms undertaken by the government to overcome the shortcomings. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Provision of formation of cooperative societies is a fundamental right under Art 19(1)(c). This provides for democratic group formation for socio-eco-pol benefits in collective manner.

Reasons behind poor performance

① Politicisation - Cooperatives are being run by political heads & their associates, which leads to lack of independence
(eg) - Maharashtra banks

② Lack of technical skills - members are both owners & customers. These members lack technical knowledge of propriety of loans.

③ High levels of corruption
eg PMC scam.

④ Lack of proper regulations to ensure accountability.

⑤ Multiple jurisdiction – Both centre & state govt has control over cooperative functioning.

⑥ Lack of proper funds.

Reforms undertaken :-

① Formation of Ministry for Cooperatives : to enhance promotion & handholding.

② Clear regulation – RBI has been given clear, overarching authority over cooperative functioning.

③ Promoting cooperatives in diff sectors – like health,

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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education, etc apart from cooperative banks.

(4) Easy provision of credit

There is need to further promote cooperative formation, not just in rural but urban sector as well, by more initiatives of Coop Min.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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17. सार्वजनिक-निजी भागीदारी मॉडल का यदि उचित तरीके से दोहन किया जाए, तो इसमें भारत की स्वास्थ्य देखभाल प्रणाली में विद्यमान अंतराल को पाटने की क्षमता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Public-Private Partnership model, if harnessed properly, has the potential to bridge the gaps in India's healthcare system. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The underfunctioning & poor capacity of state healthcare in management of Covid Pandemic reflected need for shift to PPP model.

Gaps in healthcare system :-

① Underfunded - only 1.5% GDP is kept for health sector.

② Vacancies high - There are 1456 doctors / 1 Lakh population in India, as compared to WHO recomm of 1000 / 1 lakh.

③ Lack of quality healthcare.

④ Missing infrastructure - outdated medical instruments; improper cold chain.

⑤ Low indigenous production - 85% APIs and ~70% pharmaceuticals

imported by India.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Potential of PPP in healthcare :-

① Extra ~~[illegible]~~ funding will help achieve goal of 3% GDP being spent on healthcare.

② Provision of quality healthcare at lower costs.

③ Pvt sector's research & development & workforce can help in improving indigenous production.

eg Indigenous vaccines for covid ~~[illegible]~~ made by private sector.

④ Insurance for 'missing middle' (as recomm by Niti Ayog) can be provided by low-cost schemes proposed by PPP.

⑤ Incentivisation of pvt sector to establish health centres in rural & remote areas.

⑥ Promotion of primary healthcare
Eg Yoga centres, etc.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Way forward :-

In order to ensure reaping of potential, PPP model needs to be harnessed properly as follows:-

① Promote newer models like HAM, Swiss challenge for increasing pvt participation.

② PPP model can be used in National Digital Health Mission for ensuring efficiency.

③ Incentives for pvt sector like tax breaks.

Thus, PPP model for healthcare can transform health ecosystem & lead to fulfilment of SDG 3 → Quality healthcare.

18. यद्यपि नई शिक्षा नीति अपने साथ एक प्रशंसनीय दृष्टिकोण लेकर आई है, इसकी सफलता सरकार की अन्य नीतिगत पहलों के साथ प्रभावी ढंग से एकीकृत होने की इसकी क्षमता पर निर्भर करेगी। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Although the New Education Policy brings with itself a commendable vision, its success will depend on its ability to effectively integrate with the government's other policy initiatives. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

New Education Policy 2020, formulated on the basis of Kasturirangan Committee recommendations, provides vision for future of education sector in India.

Brings a commendable vision with features like:—

① Improving Gross Enrolment Ratio for primary & secondary education to 100%.

② Improve GER in higher education to 50% by 2025.

③ Special provisions for girls, ~~and~~ transgender, disabled to ensure equity in education.

(4) Teacher training via schemes like NISHTHA

(5) 3-language policy to promote English, Hindi & mother tongue.

(6) Fluid education system with no rigid stream boundaries.

(7) Provision of transferable educational credits in higher education.

(8) Collab with foreign universities.

Success will however depend on integration with other policy initiatives:-

(1) Proper functioning & implementation of Midday Meal Scheme will improve ~~GER~~ GER for school students.

(2) Building of infrastructure facilities in schools & colleges

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(eg - functional girls washroom) helps improve attendance of girls. (ASER survey).

(3) Schemes like Bharatnet for universal internet access can help ensure every student has access to online education.

(4) Bilateral MoUs with countries required to promote joint degrees; & foreign university campuses in India.

Thus, a holistic approach with integrated participation of all govt sectors can ensure SDG-5 : Quality education & make India "Vishwa Guru".

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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19. इंडो-पैसिफिक इकोनॉमिक फ्रेमवर्क फॉर प्रॉस्पेरिटी (IPEF) हिंद-प्रशांत क्षेत्र को वैश्विक आर्थिक विकास का इंजन बनाने की सामूहिक इच्छा से उत्पन्न हुआ है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में भारत की चिंताओं की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Indo-Pacific Economic Framework for Prosperity (IPEF) is born from a collective desire to make the Indo-Pacific region an engine of global economic growth. Comment. Also, discuss India's concerns in this context. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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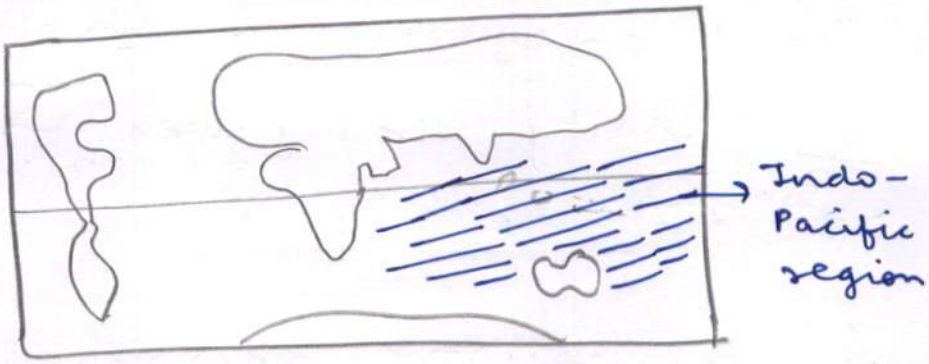
Indo-Pacific Economic Framework for Prosperity (IPEF) has been launched by USA to promote economic trade links in Indo-Pacific region

Engine of global eco. growth



① Improved trade cooperation - Increase bilateral ties of countries in economic sphere.

② Diversification of supply chains - to decrease dependence on 1/2 country ; and prevent global

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shortages as seen in pandemic.

eg Semiconductor shortage

(3) Counter Chinese dominance - will act as answer to China's 'String of pearls' campaign.

(4) Resilient infrastructure - It will act complementary to initiatives of BBBW (Build Back Better World).

(5) Empowerment for poorer countries: Small nations in Indo-Pacific will also benefit from initiative.

India's concerns

Even though India is a part of IPEF, it has certain concerns:-

(1) Dialogue on digital economy to be done in IPEF - India usually doesnot indulge in

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

such dialogues.

2) Setting up of trade rules & mechanisms - might not be in favour of India.

3) Over-dominance of USA in Indo-Pacific region might pose certain challenges in longterm.

4) Might prevent larger role for India in Indian Ocean Region.

Eg India wants to be net security provider for IOR.

Thus, there is need to follow 3Ts of Trust, Transparency & Timeliness promoted by Indian PM - to make IPEF a success.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

20. विस्तृत होते डिजिटल स्पेस और नई एवं उभरती सामरिक प्रौद्योगिकियों की जटिलताओं के बीच भारत को अपनी तकनीकी-कूटनीति (टेक्नो-डिप्लोमेसी) को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्रों की पहचान करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India needs to identify the priority areas to further its techno-diplomacy amidst the complexities of expanding digital space and New and Emerging Strategic Technologies. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words)

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The current Industrial Revolution 4.0 has led to emergence of expanding digital space & new technologies. This warrants need for techno-diplomacy.

Complexities of expanding digital space

① Introduction of newer technologies like Blockchain, AI, machine learning, etc.

② Lack of proper accountability mechanisms.

eg Cryptocurrency not backed by sovereign currency.

③ Non-traditional threats – Increasing risks of cyber warfare, drone attacks, etc

Eg 'Stuxnet' malware used to attack Iran's nuclear power plant.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(4) Lack of trained technical staff to deal with arising issues.

Need for identification of priority areas:-

(1) Economy → appropriate use of AI, ML, Blockchain, etc while countering misuse of technologies like cryptocurrency.

(2) Security → need updation of technological abilities

(eg) - Anti drone technology, satellite surveillance.

(3) Collaboration with allies in respective sectors:

Eg US - India ~~pact~~ pacts of

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COMCASA, etc.

- Technical partnerships with Israel to gain from their R&D on newer technologies.

- Import of newer weapons & missiles from Russia.

(4) Formation of specific depts in ministries for better prioritisation.

eg NEST (New & Emerging Strategic Tech) division in MEA.

Thus, India can harness the potential of techno-diplomacy to counter newer challenges & emerge as global leader wrt expansion of digital space.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2219)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
*Time Allowed: **Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
*Maximum Marks: **250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0887006

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : KHUSHBOO OBEROI

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

28/Aug/22

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper III)

केंद्र
Centre

Bhai Joga Singh, Karol Bagh, Delhi (03)

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

Geeta Saxena

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	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No.etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
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4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का, मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2219)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

VISIONIAS

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

VISION IAS

All the Best

1. राजकोषीय नीति आय असमानता को कम करने के साथ-साथ सबसे निर्धन और अभावग्रस्त लोगों को देश की विकास यात्रा का हिस्सा बनाने के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण साधन हो सकती है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Fiscal policy can be a key tool to reduce income inequality as well as make the poorest and the downtrodden a part of the country's growth story. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Fiscal policy refers to the measures employed by govt in form of budget & taxation policy, to ensure economic growth of country.

~~will~~ can reduce income inequality

① Progressive taxation - can help proportionate distribution of taxes.

② Introduction of wealth tax on richest section.

③ GST policy - will end cascading effect of taxes & promote equality in taxation.

④ Policies for poor - Allocation of certain share of budget for poor. eg MGNREGA scheme.

Help make downtrodden part of country's growth story :-

(1) Provision of specific policies like PLI scheme ~~for~~ and priority sector lending for MSMEs.

(2) Provided tax breaks & zero-rated exports for smaller businesses.

(3) Reducing taxes on preferential items such as renewable energy, etc.

Thus, fiscal policy, if used effectively, can ensure inclusive economic growth. Challenges such as low tax-GDP ratio (11.7%) should be addressed to fulfil SDG Target 10 of Reduced inequalities & ~~not~~ greater eco growth.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2. भूमि अभिलेखों का डिजिटलीकरण करना भूमि सुधार सुनिश्चित करने के साथ-साथ भारतीय न्यायपालिका पर बोझ को कम करने में भी काफी सहायक होगा। विस्तारपूर्वक समझाइए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में किए गए उपायों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Digitizing land records will go a long way in ensuring land reforms as well as lessening the burden on the Indian Judiciary. Elaborate. Also, state the measures taken in this context. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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As per Eco Survey 2021, average agricultural land size is 0.5 ha. This highlights the need for management of such large no. of land records.

Significance

Ensure land reforms	Lessen burden on judiciary
① Clear records on how much land owned by person – will help identification of poor households	① Conflicts wrt land records will automatically be sorted.
② prevents exclusion & inclusion errors in govt schemes	② Digital land records provide legitimate basis of ownership.
③ Provide for land distribution	③ Any changes in land can be assessed by

& land-pooling measures | going back to central database.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Measures taken

① Swamitva scheme by Ministry of Panchayati Raj – to provide digital land records

② Agristack portal – to be formed as agriculture ecosystem i.e. details of farmer, farm land, etc.

③ ISRO's remote-sensing satellites involved in monitoring & surveillance of land records.

Recent Eco Survey highlights the potential for adopting geospatial technologies & cartographic maps for ensuring proper digitisation of land records.

3. ऐसा भी कहा जाता है कि अधिकांशतः नॉन-मेरिट सब्सिडी के लिए निधि (फंड) उपलब्ध कराने वाली प्रतिस्पर्धी राजनीति, भारत में कुछ राज्यों को गंभीर राजकोषीय संकट के कगार पर धकेल रही है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में सब्सिडी व्यवस्था को युक्तिसंगत बनाने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
It has been pointed out that competitive politics to fund mostly non-merit subsidies is pushing a few states in India to the brink of a deep fiscal crisis. In this context, discuss the need to rationalise the subsidy regime in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Recently, SC appointed committee to look into freebie culture of India. This highlights discussion on need of rationalising subsidy regime.

Advantages :-

① SC in Subramaniam Balaji case highlighted role of subsidies in fulfilling DPSPs (directive state policies).

② What might be non-merit subsidy for one can act as merit subsidy for another person.

Eg scissors & other technical equipment might be merit subsidy for barber.

③ Prevents income inequality & ~~[illegible]~~ wealth concentration

Concerns :-

① Populist measures - Freebies distributed near elections to gain votes.

② Decline in capital expenditure which has multiplying effect on economy.

③ Deep fiscal crisis in states.
Eg Telangana, Punjab.

Thus, way forward :-

① self-Regulation by political parties to ensure ~~provision~~ balancies between freebies & other capex.

② check on populist 'Revdi' culture by ECI.

There is need to analyse the overuse of freebie mechanism to limit state losses while promoting inclusive growth, by keeping Srilanka's example as a check mechanism.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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4. सूक्ष्म-सिंचाई में कृषि को एक लाभदायक और टिकाऊ उद्यम में परिवर्तित करने की वृहद् क्षमता है। दिए गए कथन की प्रधान मंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना के संदर्भ में विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Micro-irrigation has tremendous potential in transforming farming into a profitable and sustainable venture. Discuss the given statement in the context of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Micro-irrigation is the process of precise technique of irrigation to ensure maximum efficiency.

Tremendous potential
- → ~90-100% efficiency in water usage.
- → Prevents water loss & overexploitation of groundwater.
- → Improves crop productivity
- → Reduces costs for farmer

Significance of PM-Krishi Sinchayee Yojna in this regard :-

1. Provides micro-irrigation tools to farmers.
2. Increases awareness on benefits of micro-irrigation.
3. Promotes holistic water-management in integrated manner [Integrated Watershed Development]

However, adoption rate of micro-irrigation still v. low at <5% due to challenges such as :-

1. Skewed crop production - Water intensive crops (eg - paddy) grown in water-scarce regions (eg - Punjab, UP). ~~avoids~~ Micro-irrigation alone fails to improve efficiency here.

2. Lack of training to farmers on use of equipments.

3. Free subsidies (power & irrigation) provided leads to low motivation for adopting micro-irrigation methods.

   Eg Punjab - free power subsidy

There is need for increasing adoption of micro-irrigation methods, by help of intl best practices (Israel) & national models (Gujarat).

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5. भारत के विशाल संसाधनों और तकनीकी विशेषज्ञता को देखते हुए, यह जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभाव से निपटने में प्रशांत महासागर के लघु विकासशील द्वीपीय देशों (PSIDS) की सहायता करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Given its vast resources and technical expertise, India can play a key role in assisting the Pacific Small Island Developing States (PSIDS) in dealing with the impact of climate change. Analyse. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Pacific Small Island Developing States are highly vulnerable to the rise in climate change, due to effect of sea level rise on coastal countries.

Role that can be played by Ind

① Technical aid can be provided to poorer small island states eg Tonga etc.

② Remote-sensing Satellites of India can be used for surveillance of risks & impacts on (PSIDS).

③ help play bigger role in challenges of Indo-Pacific Region.

④ Provide emergency relief in

case of disasters.

However, utilisation of such opportunity faces some challenges :-

① Lack of trade & connectivity with Pacific SIDS.

② Dominance of USA & China in Indo-Pacific region, esp wrt Pacific island states.

③ Need to face own challenges of impact of climate change on Ind's coastal states.

Indian initiatives like CDRI are step in the right direction. Further bilateral MoUs with PSIDS can help ~~put~~ highlight India as a global leader in climate change efforts.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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6. हालिया "पंचायती राज मंत्रालय की आपदा प्रबंधन योजना (DMP-MoPR)" का उद्देश्य जमीनी स्तर पर आपदा प्रत्यास्थता विकसित करना है। इस संदर्भ में, इस योजना के निर्माण के लिए उत्तरदायी तर्क की विवेचना कीजिए और इसके प्रमुख घटकों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The recent "Disaster Management Plan of Ministry of Panchayati Raj (DMP–MoPR)" aims to develop disaster resilience at the grassroots level. In this context, discuss the rationale behind the formulation of the Plan and highlight its key components. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The introduction of disaster mgmt plan by min. of Panchayati Raj obeys principle of subsidiarity (2nd ARC) to ensure democratic decentralisation where necessary.

Rationale behind plan :-

① Discretionary power at ground level is required to be able to respond immediately to disaster.

② Community at grassroots act as 1st respondents to any disaster - thus highlighting need for empowering them.

③ 'One size fits all' approach cannot be applied.

Eg District magistrate

given powers of enforcing lockdown as per no. of cases in district during Covid 19.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

④ Lack of funds & infrastructure at the local level → leads to greater losses

Key components of plan

① Provides discretionary powers to authorities at grassroots for taking action.

② Provision for funds for infrastructure development.

③ Capacity-building of volunteers to provide immediate & urgent relief during disasters.

Decentralisation in disaster management planning can help fulfil guidelines of Sendai framework to 'Build Back Better".

7. राज्य एवं गैर-राज्य अभिकर्ताओं द्वारा उभरती एवं विघटनकारी प्रौद्योगिकियों (EDT) के उपयोग से उत्पन्न आंतरिक सुरक्षा संबंधी निहितार्थों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the internal security implications emanating from the use of Emerging And Disruptive Technologies (EDT) by state and non-state actors. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Industry 4.0 has led to introduction of newer technologies which poses greater challenges for internal security.

Implications of EDT

① Newer techniques of warfare -
eg Cyber warfare introduced as 4th dimension.

② Attack on critical infrastructure
eg 'Stuxnet' malware attack on Iran's nuclear facilities.

③ Lack of tools to deal with emerging threats:
eg Drone attack in J&K.

④ Lack of privacy for secret & confidential state secrets.

(5) Rise in internal unrest & disharmony.

eg involvement of social media in Muzzafarnagar riots & Tabhligi Jamat case.

(6) Easier recruitment by terrorists:

eg Rise in ~~[illegible]~~ hybrid militancy in J & K.

Way forward :-

(1) Increasing R&D (from current 0.7%) to ensure being one-step ahead ~~forward~~ of terrorists.

(2) Upgradation of outdated tools & technologies.

(3) Creating specific departments to deal with new challenges

eg NEST division in MEA

Emergent technologies act as 'double-edged sword.' Proper measures needed to ensure benefits of techade: decade of technology.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

8. अपने रक्षा निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने में भारत द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली बाधाओं की पहचान कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Identify the impediments faced by India in boosting its defence exports. Also, discuss the steps taken by the government in this regard. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India's total share in global exports stands at just 2%, out of which defence exports forms even meagre share.

Impediments faced :-

① Lack of indigenous production - India itself is 3rd largest arms importer (SIPRI report)

② Lack of R&D - only 0.7% of GDP involved in research.

③ Lack of pacts with bilateral allies on sharing of defense ~~exports~~. weapons, etc.

④ low share of defense in budget - only accounts for 5% of total budget.

Steps taken :-

① Parts made recently to jointly develop defence weapons

eg Brahmos (Ind + Russia)

② Sale of Brahmos missile to Phillipines.

③ PLI schemes for encouraging indigenous production.

Thus, India needs to harness potential as defence exporter to emerge as net security provider in Ind ocean region.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

9. अंतरिक्ष मलबे से जुड़े विविध मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस खतरे से निपटने के लिए हाल के दिनों में की गई पहलों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the multiple issues associated with space debris. Also, state the initiatives taken in recent times to tackle this menace. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Space debris refers to artificial / natural debris created due to missiles, breaking of planets, etc.

Issues :-

① Harm to ongoing space missions - can harm satellites in space.

② Falling of debris on earth can hurt people & infra.

Eg Chinese rocket debris falling on earth.

③ Disruption of satellites can cause power disruptions, etc

Initiatives taken :-

1. Ban on weaponisation of space.

2. Netra mission - ISRO.

3. Use of nets by EU, Japan.

4. Use of self-destructive rockets: which burn up after completion of project.

There is need for greater international collaboration to collectively counter negative impacts of space debris.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

10. भारत में ओपन नेटवर्क फॉर डिजिटल कॉमर्स (ONDC) को अपनाने से उपभोक्ताओं के लिए ई-कॉमर्स के अधिक समावेशी और सुलभ बनने की संभावना है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
The adoption of Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC) in India is expected to make e-commerce more inclusive and accessible for consumers. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

ONDC initiative provides for open access of relevant infrastructure like software, etc to all businesses.

Significance :-

① Level-playing field for small businesses.

② Better connect between consumers & sellers

③ Increased supply will ensure fall in prices of commodities, thus increasing accessibility.

④ Prevent cartelisation & monopolies by rich businesses.

Challenges

- development of infrastructure
- ensuring universal digital access

~~Sol~~

Such challenges should be addressed to promote inclusive economic development & fulfil goals of 'Atmanirbhar Bharat'.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

11. यद्यपि, हाल ही में "क्षतिकारक" सरकारी मत्स्यन सब्सिडी को रोकने के लिए डब्ल्यू. टी. ओ. के मंच पर एक समझौते पर सहमति बनी है, तथापि, भारत द्वारा उठाई गई कुछ चिंताओं से पता चलता है कि इस मामले में और अधिक वार्ता किए जाने की आवश्यकता होगी। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

While an agreement was recently reached at the WTO on a deal to curb "harmful" government fisheries subsidies, certain concerns raised by India suggests that the matter will require further negotiations. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

WTO acts as global body to ensure free trade & liberalisation of economy, thus promoting healthy trade competition globally.

Recent WTO agreement

① It opposed India's subsidies being provided to fishermen

② It said ~~it~~ the subsidies provide extra benefits to local fishermen & ~~[illegible]~~ distort export & import of marine products.

Concerns raised by Ind

① India is a developing country ~~[illegible]~~, thus faces

Competitive disadvantage from other developed countries.

(2) Fisheries as a less-developed sector in Indian agriculture, thus requires additional support.

(3) Large no. of population (esp. poor) involved & employed in fisheries sector. Thus, taking away support subsidies will cause great harm to marginalised section.

Hence, there is need for greater dialogue & deliberations between India - WTO to reach satisfactory solution.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

12. सड़क निर्माण क्षेत्रक में हाइब्रिड एन्यूटी मॉडल (HAM) से जुड़े लाभों के बावजूद, विभिन्न कारणों से इसमें रुचि कम हुई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite the advantages that are associated with the hybrid annuity model (HAM) in the road construction sector, the interest in it has moderated due to various reasons. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Hybrid Annuity Model (HAM) is a new model in PPP domain (public - private partnership) to ensure sharing of risks, responsibilities & revenues.

Advantages

① Funding for pvt sector - Pvt sector does not have to bear complete burden as 60% provided by govt as lumpsum amount.

② Accountability ensured - Rest 40% given in parts based on performance of pvt sector.

③ Ensure govt revenue - Toll collection is done by govt, thus ensuring revenues.

④ Sharing of responsibilities reduces burden on govt - both economical & infrastructural.

5) Useful in building mega-projects like highways, etc.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

However, interest has moderated :-

① Fund insecurity - 40% funds disbursed later are many a times delayed or not given citing performance irregularities.

② Conflicts between public & pvt sec due to unclear & unquantifiable performance guidelines.

③ Unable to access profits - Pvt sector unable to access profits from own construction; as toll goes to govt.

④ Bureaucratic hurdles - Issues of corruption, red-tapism, etc.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Way forward

1. use of newer contemporary models such as Swiss Challenge ; Viability Gap Funding , etc
2. Formulation of quantified & objective contracts to avoid conflicts & litigations.
3. Increase transparency in bidding process to ensure greater participation.
4. use of technology for proper monitoring of private sector performance & reducing bureaucratic hurdles.

Thus, govt must take initiatives to re-ignite interest in PPP projects, which can help in achieving $5 Tn economy.

13. मौजूदा एम. एस. पी. खरीद व्यवस्था न तो आर्थिक दृष्टि से और न ही कृषि-पारिस्थितिकी रूप से संधारणीय है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, मौजूदा एम. एस. पी. व्यवस्था में सुधार के लिए अपनाए जा सकने वाले वैकल्पिक तरीकों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The existing MSP procurement regime is neither economically nor agro-ecologically sustainable. Elaborate. Also, evaluate the alternative approaches that can be adopted to improve the existing MSP regime. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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MSP (Minimum Support Price) Regime refers to the procurement of farm produce done by govt agencies, to ~~conduce~~ prevent demand-supply disruptions.

Issues in existing regime

* Not economically sustainable:-

① MSP is to be provided as 'minimum' support price. However, in reality, ~~its~~ it exceeds market price.

② Extremely high rates of MSP - Eco Survey highlighted MSP to even be 110% of actual costs for wheat, paddy, etc.

③ ~~Po~~ Populist freebies - Increasing MSP rates near elections prevents

sustainable spending of govt funds.

(4) Distortion of market equillibrium.

★ Not agro-ecologically sustainable :-

(4) Lack of diversification - High MSP for wheat, paddy whereas low MSP for millets, pulses. Thus leads to their low production.

(5) Skewed production: Water-scarce states (Punjab, UP) continuing the production of water-intensive crops (paddy).

↳ leads to over-exploitation of groundwater.

(6) Lack of climate-resistant crop production.

Thus, distortionist MSP policies being followed are unsustainable. These can be addressed by alternative approaches as follows:

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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① Improving farm - market linkage → so that farmer able to sell crops at good prices.

eg creation of e-NAM.

② Prevent hoarding & speculation to ensure proper supply (eg - onions).

Eg Application of Essential Commodities Act.

③ Overhaul in MSP structure - Increasing MSP rates for crops like millets, pulses, oilseeds, etc.

④ Incentivising ~~location~~ geographically - suitable crops.

eg increasing paddy MSP in water - flooded areas like WB.

While MSP faces various challenges, it helps ensure welfarist duty of govt. Proper use can help meet target of doubling farmer income.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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14. यह तर्क दिया जा रहा है कि भारत गोदामों में खाद्यान्नों की अधिकता से जूझ रहा है। भारत की मौजूदा बफर स्टॉक नीति को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस कथन की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
It is being argued that India is struggling with overflowing foodgrains in warehouses. Discuss the statement in view of the existing buffer stock policy of India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India, under NFSA scheme, maintains buffer foodstock to feed poor / priority households & manage emergencies.

Existing buffer stock policy

1. Procurement of crops by govt agencies for ensuring food to priority households.

2. Additional stock maintained for meeting emergency requirement.

3. Storage done in Food Corp of Ind (FCI) godowns.

4. Storage done in 'open-& plinth' method.

Concerns raised

→ overflowing godowns due to excess procurement than required.

→ Lack of proper storage structures leads to destruction of crops i.e. unfit for consumption.

↓ Lack of proper implementation of NFSA has prevented food from reaching every poor household

Thus, there is need for review of existing buffer stock policy, by implementing measures suggested by Subramaniam committee & Shanta Kumar Committee :-

① change from plinth & open method of storage to closed containers which ensure food safety.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(2) Use of technology for proper monitoring of stock in warehouses & management being done.

(3) Ground-level monitoring of functioning of NFSA act.

Thus, overhaul of buffer stock system in India can help ~~ensure~~ prevent economic losses for govt & also meet target of SDG 2 – zero Hunger

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15. हाल ही में, सरकार ने सभी पत्तनों (पोर्ट्स) को वर्ष 2047 तक स्वयं को 'मेगा पोर्ट्स' के रूप में विकसित करने के लिए एक मास्टर प्लान तैयार करने हेतु निर्देश दिया है। इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में, पत्तनों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए और साथ ही, भारत की ब्लू इकॉनमी को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए उपचारात्मक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Recently, the government has asked all ports to prepare a master plan in order to become 'mega ports' by 2047. In light of this, discuss the challenges faced by ports and suggest remedial measures in order to propel India's blue economy. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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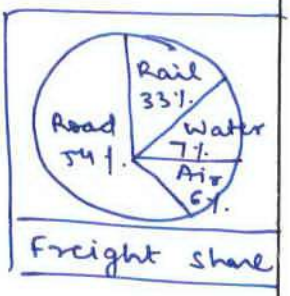
Govt's new initiative for propelling 'Blue Economy' is driven by the importance of ports as logistics & transportation hubs. In this regard, 'Mega Port' plans are to be formulated.

However, challenges faced :-

① Less share in freight logistics - Waterways only has ~6% share in freight transport.



② Poor development as specialised hubs for export, dredging, etc.

③ Lack of infrastructure.

④ Geographical challenge - ⊙ Submergence of western coast of India

prevents port establishment.

- Presence of delta flooding on eastern coast causes destruction of ports.

(5) Multi-modal transport network absent.

(6) Water pollution – due to plastic debris, harm caused to biodiversity, etc.

Remedial measures needed

As per NITI Ayog Ind @ 75 report,

(1) Need to increase waterways' share in freight transport to 12%.

(2) Establish Indian ports as 'dredging-specialised market'.

(3) Increase public - pvt partnership (PPP) ~~in~~ to establish & manage ports.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(4) Ensuring credit - by means of specific schemes, PLI (Performance-linked incentives), etc.

(5) Creation of national-level integrated transport chain network, to improve multimodal transport.

(6) Development of national waterways & creation of new ports at important centres.

Thus, there is potential for development of ports as hubs of logistics, marketing, cold chain storage & so on. Govt must ensure 'Mega Port Plans' are formulated at earliest, to reap benefits of Blue Economy.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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16. आय और संपदा में असमानता कार्बन असमानता में परिवर्तित हो जाती है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत के लिए कार्बन असमानता को दूर करने के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए और इसे प्राप्त करने के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Inequality in income and wealth translates into carbon inequality. In this context, discuss the significance of addressing carbon inequality for India and suggest ways to achieve it. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Carbon inequality refers to the paradox of high GHG emissions & env degradation being done by one section; and negative consequences being faced more by another section.

Significance of addressing carbon inequality in India :-

① As per reports, top 10% richest of India are responsible for >50% emissions done.

② Rising env challenges - Indian cities have become hubs of air & ~~waste~~ water pollution
eg Delhi, Bengaluru.

This highlights urban-rural divide of carbon inequality.

③ Consequences for marginal section – Impact of carbon inequalities borne more by women, children & poor.

Eg Women need to walk further for fetching water

Eg Poor residing in slums, etc facing wrath of natural disasters like floods & cyclones more gravely.

Ways to achieve carbon equality

① Carbon-emission ceilings for industries & creation of carbon markets.

Eg use of PAT scheme

② World Inequality Report suggested need of wealth tax on richest section.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(3) Incentivising companies to carry out internal carbon monitoring & management.

Eg Infosys has internal Carbon policy.

(4) Implementation of SEBI guidelines to provide mandatory ESG norms in top 100 companies.

(5) Prevent carbon import – Restrictions on import of highly polluting devices etc.

(6) Protection for vulnerable sections

Eg Special climate insurance pacts.

There is need for govt-community partnership to manage carbon inequality, as suggested by 'LiFE pledge' of Indian PM at CoP 26 Glasgow.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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17. भारत में पिछले एक दशक के दौरान भूस्खलन की बढ़ती और नियमित घटनाओं के बावजूद, विकास के प्रमुख प्रतिमानों (पैरडाइम) में कोई मुख्य संशोधन नहीं किया गया है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Despite increased and regular occurrences of landslides over the past decade in India, the dominant development paradigm has largely not been modified. Examine. (Answer in 250 words)15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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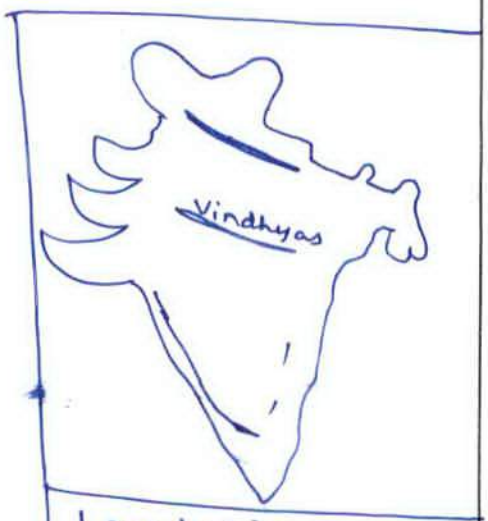
As per GIS, 12% of India's area is prone to landslides. Due to issues of climate change & anthropogenic actions, the occurrences of landslides has increased & become more regular.



Landslide-prone region

Increased occurrences

- Recently landslips in Uttarakhand, Kerala.
- due to deforestation and unsustainable agri & mining practices.
- Rising instances of cloudbursts also leads to greater vulnerability to landslides.

- Increase in frequency of localised rainfall by 75%. (MoES Report)

However, even then, there has been no shift in development paradigm due to

reasons :-

1. Greater focus on economic growth instead of ~~ecob~~ sustainable & balanced development.

2. Increasing population - thus greater demand for land, etc. This has led to increased deforestation

3. 'Reactive' approach - less focus on mitigation ~~of~~ of disasters, & more focus on response.

4. Recommendations not followed - Ravi Chopra committee & Kasturirangan committee ~~on~~ ~~&~~ highlighted measures for preventing landslides. However, measures not being taken at ground level.

5. Opposition by states & public.

eg recently TN opposed

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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SC verdict for greater ecological protection as it would affect economy & livelihood of public.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Way forward

1. Ensuring action of committee reports.

2. Proper Env Impact Assessment (EIA) be done before creation of new structures.

3. Integrated approach to deal with multiple probs of cloudburst, flash floods & landslides ~~too~~ holistically.

4. Creation of BIS guidelines for standards on disaster-resilient infrastructure (NDMA guidelines)

India needs to follow balance between economy & ecology; to shift from 'reactive' to 'proactive' approach.

18. राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा हितों के साथ वैध सीमा-पार प्रवाह को संतुलित करने के लिए भारत को एक स्मार्ट सीमा प्रबंधन प्रणाली की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा प्रारंभ की गई पहलों को रेखांकित कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India needs a smart border management system to balance legitimate cross border flows with national security interests. Discuss. Also, highlight the initiatives taken by the government in this regard. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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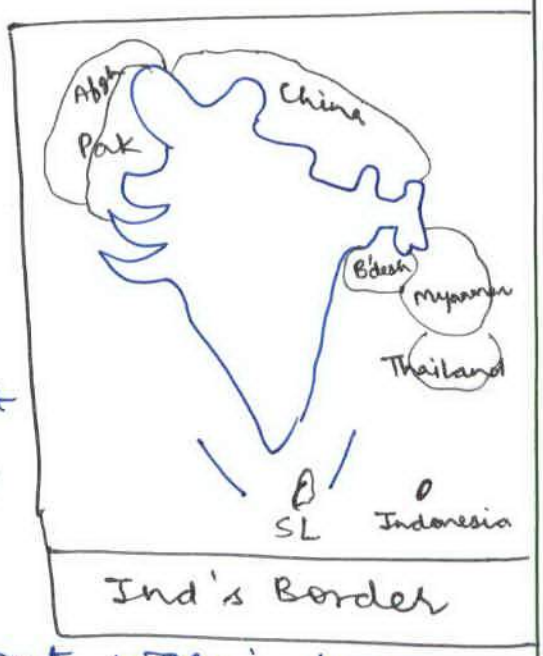
India has a long border of comprising 15,000 km long terrestrial & 7500 km long maritime border.

Need for smart border management



Ind's Border

① Border with large no. of countries provides requirement of more security measures.

② Possibility of 2-front war: from China & Pak

③ Counter Chinese incursions into Indian territories, as tried by China during recent Ladakh standoff.

④ Prevent escalation of conflicts

by early surveillance.

eg India faced issue of lack of surveillance in Kargil war.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(5) Prevent security threats - such as drug smuggling, trafficking, etc at porous borders.

▷ India lies sandwiched between Golden Triangle & Golden Crescent of illegal drug trade.

(6) Illegal refugee influx be prevented.

eg Refugees (Rohingyas) from myanmar.

(7) Protect strategic A&N islands from security threats.

Initiatives by govt:-

(1) ICBMS (Integrated comprehensive Border Management System) installed at border.-

② Use of thermal imaging & night-vision devices to increase surveillance.

③ Project for establishing electrical protection system to prevent illegal entry.

④ Bilateral MoUs with neighbouring countries for joint efforts against border threats.

Eg Ind - Bangladesh MoU

⑤ Specialised security personnel at various border regions.

eg ITBP, BSF, etc.

There is need for increased use of technology to counter newer emerging & non-traditional threats (eg - Drones) & protect Indian security

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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19. वैश्वीकरण और धन शोधन के बीच संबंध स्थापित करते हुए, इससे निपटने के लिए राष्ट्रीय और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर प्रारंभ की गई पहलों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Establishing linkages between globalisation and money laundering, discuss the initiatives taken at the national and international levels to combat it. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Money laundering (ML) refers to the art of converting money earned from illegal sources (black money) into clean money.

linkage between globalisation & ML

Globalisation	ML
① Rise in new technologies like crypto-currency	Easier to carry out ML due to less accountability
② Increased communication via various means	Greater connect between organised crime groups, Hawala networks, etc
③ Opening up of economies	Use of tax havens for carrying out ML process, like

	Singapore, Cayman Islands, etc
(4) Increased govt-to-govt international collaboration	Bilateral & multilateral steps taken to counter the threat of ML.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Initiatives taken

(I) National level:-

(1) Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA) - which provides for stringent action been taken on anyone found guilty.

(2) Benami Properties Act: allows for seizure of properties of person accused of ML.

(3) Pacts formed with bilateral allies that allow for extradition of convicts.

Eg Nirav Modi; Vijay Mallya.

(4) Measures taken to counter black-money accumulation

eg Demonetisation

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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International measures

(1) Financial Action Task Force (FATF) is global body to prevent ML activities by targetting both individuals / organisations & countries.

eg Pak on grey list of FATF.

There is need for application of stricter guidelines to counter this threat. Recent SC guidelines that strengthened PMLA act are step in right direction.

20. ऐसे तर्क दिए गए हैं कि भारत को बाह्य अंतरिक्ष की प्रकृति के बारे में अपनी कुछ पुरानी धारणाओं की समीक्षा करने और नए वैश्विक मानदंडों के विकास में योगदान देने की आवश्यकता है। इस संदर्भ में, आर्टेमिस समझौते के संदर्भ में भारत के दृष्टिकोण का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

There have been arguments that India needs to review some of its past assumptions about the nature of outer space and contribute to the development of new global norms. In this context, analyse India's stand in relation to the Artemis Accords. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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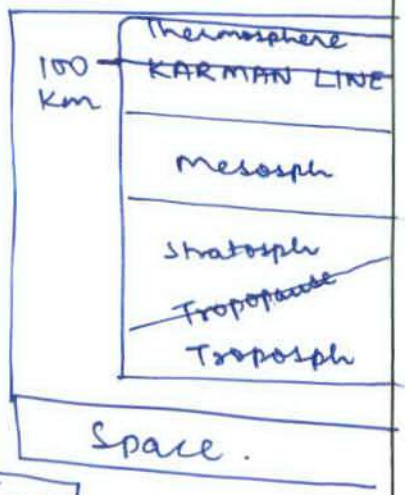
Outer space refers to the presence of upper atmosphere beyond 100 km, marked as Karman line.



Arguments for India to review past assumptions :-

① Outdated treaties - Global guidelines like Outer Space Treaty have become outdated & need modifications.

② Space as 5th warfare - emergence of talks on space weaponisation to counter newer threats.

Eg US Space command.

③ Opening up of space to private players will lead to increased

opportunities & threats.

eg SpaceX mission

(4) Need for increased international collaboration with bilateral allies to ensure peaceful use of space.

(5) India not part of newer global norms like Artemis Accords.

Artemis Accords are a set of guidelines wrt peaceful moon exploration introduced by USA. India is not a signatory.

India's concerns :-

(1) Guidelines not published by any ~~globally~~ global body.

(2) Can lead to dominance of US in moon exploration.

(3) Lack of deliberations &

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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dialogue done wrt provisions in guidelines.

(4) Against India's principle of sovereignty of actions.

Thus, India needs to push for internationally - formulated guidelines with deliberations & suggestions from all stakeholders. Such initiative by org like UN-SPACE can help increase coordination between govts ; & prevent threats due to newer challenges.

उम्मीदवारों के इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK